HYDROLOGY:	Hydrology includes the sources, quantities, and movements of water, plus the quantities, tran affect the extent, duration, and frequency of saturated or ponded conditions.	
	Water Source: Source of water describes the primary origin of water input to the stream or wetland, and the degree to which water input has been affected or is controlled by anthropogenic activities or land use changes. Water sources directly affect the extent, duration, and frequency of saturated or ponded conditions. Water sources include the kinds of direct inputs of water as well as diversions.	• Freshwater sources that affect the dr natural runoff, or natural flow from an adj conditions are substantially controlled by • Freshwater sources that affect the dr include developed land or irrigated agricu small stormdrains or scattered homes. N • Freshwater sources that affect the dr remaining after diversions, regulated relea 20% of the immediate drainage basin, or the dry season conditions are substantiall • Natural, freshwater sources that affe season inflows, diversion of all dry-seaso
	Floodplain Connectivity: Floodplain Connectivity describes the relative ability of wetland and riparian habitats to perform specific functions such as maintenance of water quality, cycling of nutrients, retention of particulates, and export of organic carbon.	• Adjacent to an unrestricted floodplair • In most years, storm flows or storm s unnatural levees, berms or adjacent land • Moderate channel constriction, incisi areas of the marsh plain, except in very h • All overbank flow beyond the bankful marsh plain. • Channel is channelized and contains
BIOGEOCHEMICAL:	Ability of wetland and riparian habitats to perform specific functions such as maintenance of v percent of area with buffer, buffer condition, adjacent land use/cover (potential to introduce n	
	Buffer Condition: Assess buffer condition on vegetative cover, substrate condition, and indicators of disturbance. The buffer includes the area adjacent to the jurisdictional WoUS/CDFG area that is likely to help protect it from anthropogenic stress.	• Buffer is dominated by native vegeta • Buffer moderately disturbed, charact • Buffer characterized by substantial a • No buffer present or highly disturbed
	Percent Area with Buffer: A larger/wider buffer has a greater capacity to serve as habitat for wetland edge-dependent species, to reduce the inputs of non-point source contaminants, to control erosion, and to generally protect the wetland/riparian resource from human activities.	• Buffer borders 75 - 100% of the wetl • Buffer borders 50 - 74% of the wetla • Buffer borders 25 - 49% of the wetla • Buffer borders 0 - 24% of wetland/rip

HABITAT	Wetland and riparian habitats provide unique ecosystems for numerous plant and animal spe Presence of known special-status species increases the value of the habitat. Measures inclu level/habitat integrity), vertical biotic structure, Interspersion/zonation, nativeness, presence c	
	Verticle Structure: Based on DFG vegetation mapping	• Most of the assessment area suppor • At least 50 percent of the assessmer • Two height classes present in at leas • Less than half of the area supports t
	Canopy: Riparian and shrub communities	• Percent vegetation cover is > 75 per • Percent vegetation coveris 50 - <75 • Percent vegetation cover is 25 - <50 • Percent vegetation cover is 5 - <25 p • No vegetation present or less that 5
	Nativeness: Bassed on DFG vegetation mapping	• 75 - 100 percent of the plant species • 25 - <75 percent of plant species nat • <25 native species and/or 50 to 100 • no vegetation present
	Special Status Species Present:	• Known location of special status spe • No known special status species